





# THE COMMONWEALTH. UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.  
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKLEFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.  
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. S. S. Cox and the Ohio Democracy.  
During a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Hon. G. C. SMITH referred to Mr. Cox, of Ohio, as follows:—

"I do not intend to misrepresent my friend from Ohio, for he is a good and amiable gentleman, and I like him much. I tried in 1863 to meet him on the stump in Ohio, when he was canvassing for Mr. Vallandigham, in order that I might stop him in his mad career and bring him back to the truth. But he was so swift I could not overtake him. Sir, I understood him to say clearly, in the speech he made the other day, that the Democratic party North was not a pro-slavery party. I understood him, and I ask him now if I do not quote him correctly. Please answer, yes, or no.

Mr. Cox. I said it was neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery. I never held the doctrine here, or at any time, that the Democratic party was an anti-slavery party. I said distinctly that it was neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery, but that it was in favor of the very doctrine enunciated by the gentlemen from Kentucky, of non-intervention by Congress or the Federal Government with their domestic affairs. The gentleman, I know, would not misrepresent me. In that I differed with the Southern secessionists; in that I never had any affiliation with the men from whom he quotes.

Mr. SMITH. Ah! Mr. Speaker, I see that same old Democratic spirit is in him. He is disposed to dodge on all occasions, and you can not bring him up to the point.

The memory of Mr. Cox may be short, but if we are not much mistaken he was a member of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, of 1849, which unanimously adopted, and of some of the successive State Conventions which reaffirmed, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have ever done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given them by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally extirpate the evil.

If that is neither slavery nor anti-slavery what is it?

## About Spirits.

During a little friendly sparring in the National House of Representatives between Messrs. C. S. Cox and G. C. SMITH, the following occurred. Mr. Cox stated that Mr. SMITH had voted in 1860 for Mr. BELL.

Mr. SMITH. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not vote for BELL.

Mr. Cox. Then you must have voted for Douglas.

Mr. SMITH. I did.

Mr. Cox. That makes the case stronger against the gentleman, for he is attacking now the men who stood by Mr. Douglas here, and who have been fighting the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South? Why did not the gentleman vote for Abraham Lincoln?

Mr. SMITH. I feel, sir, that the spirit of Stephen A. Douglas is hovering around me now, and that he is endorsing every loyal sentiment that I utter. He is saying to the gentleman from Ohio, "Woe be unto you; you have departed from the truth." [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Cox. I did not know that the gentleman was one of the executors of Stephen A. Douglas, nor do I know by what peculiar authority he speaks for him.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield for a speech.

Mr. Cox. The gentleman has been very kind and courteous, and I would not take the liberty of making a speech during his time. I only want to know what peculiar authority he has to speak for the spirit of the departed statesman of Illinois. If he gets it from any peculiar relations he held with Judge Douglas, I would like to know it. I, sir, have endorsed the doctrines of Mr. Douglas in times of peril here, when the gentleman was not here to assist us. I made the first speech in this hall against these secessionists, backing him up all the time. I have never departed from them, and the gentleman knows that; and when he represents me otherwise he does not represent me fairly or those Democrats who parted with the Southern men for the purpose of holding the Government together by all the means in their power.

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman asks me by what authority I can state that I am in communication with the spirit of the departed Douglas. I understand from the good Book that all good, honest, and liberal spirits communicate with one another. I believe in the doctrine; and I believe also that there is an impassable gulf between the good and the bad; and hence I am not surprised that the gentleman has never heard from Stephen A. Douglas since he departed. [Laughter.]

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly trouble some disease. Mr. J. P. Hazard, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

From the Louisville Democrat.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Ky., June 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I take this occasion to express my thanks to the Democracy and other friends of the Fourth District, for the cordial and patriotic support they desired to give me at the time fixed by law for a Congressional election, in August, 1863. My gratitude is in no degree diminished by the fact that four-fifths of the Democrats of the Fourth District and State generally, were prevented from voting their ticket, or driven into the support of the Bramlette ticket, by a worse than French Reign of Terror, superinduced by Burnside's proclamation of martial law, and military orders issued to control the election. These orders were chiefly executed in the Fourth District by one Col. J. C. Butler, an unscrupulous commander of a regiment of Indiana cavalry, sent by Burnside at the earnest request of some of the Bramlette party to Bardonia to nullify the election laws of the State. Col. Butler and his subordinate officers were not under the slightest obligation to obey such orders; but of this, I will have the charity to suppose, they were not aware, and to the end that they may not engage in so degrading a service in future, I address this authority upon the point: Benet, in his standard work on military law and courts martial, on page 120, says: "True, the law demands strict obedience to the 'lawful commands' of a superior. Unlawful or illegal orders are, therefore, not obligatory, and it is lawful, in a military sense to disobey an unlawful command of a superior." "Lawful commands" is quoted from the 9th Article of War; which enjoins obedience only to "lawful commands."

It is a misfortune now deeply felt, that more of these men in military positions have not law-reading to discriminate between what is legal and illegal and character to obey the one and disobey the other. Indeed, the all-dominating fact is that a set of ogres have got in possession of the Government and have no appreciation of its character and the rule and spirit and system for its just administration. The Bramlette party are morally and legally responsible for this disfranchisement of the people at the last election. That party invited the military to intervene—Robinson's proclamation, unprecedented in character, was issued as the foundation for military orders—Burnside, an ignorant man, in high position, with quarters at Cincinnati at the time, did not know any better than to comply with the request. That party have approved this monstrous act of despotism by speech and by silence. Prentice, in his Journal, said it was the fairest election ever held in Kentucky, or words of like import. Bramlette and Guthrie have approved it by their silence. All their candidates have approved it by accepting office under such an election, conducted by Burnside's militia from Indiana and Illinois, with United States uniforms on and arms in their hands, Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

The expatriation act has been a fruitful source of trouble, though it was supported by eminent gentlemen, now with us, who never contemplated that the act should be used and construed, as it has been, for knavish, partisan purposes. I opposed that law as well as yourself. It was pernicious in practice, without reason, and betrayed an entire absence of statesmanship in its author. I would like to know a respectable law writer who sanctions the doctrine of the act, that a citizen can expatriate himself without leaving the State or country of his residence. I believe the Court of Appeals has decided it as conflicting with the provision in the State Constitution fixing suffrage and therefore void, in a case that recently went from the Scott Circuit Court.

Col. Gilbert's suppression of the convention at Frankfort, on the 22d February (a day sacred to liberty,) 1862, was I believe the first overt act of our protectors to rob us of our liberty. When I heard in the house that Gilbert had thrown a regiment of Infantry with muskets shot and bayonets fixed around the convention hall, I felt the keenest anguish, and the conviction went home to every intelligent mind that the liberties of the citizens were attacked in their capital. Here was a Colonel from Ohio assuming guardianship of the people's assembly and press—ordering them home. I immediately applied to several members of the House and Senate, of known influence and good understanding with Governor Robinson and Colonel Gilbert, to go with me to these officials and prevail upon them to remove the military from the convention—that it was a dangerous precedent—that as the convention was under the imputation of favoring disunion, if it was not interfered with its proceedings would exhibit its character—that it was called as a Democratic Convention—to give it a respectable hearing, and not condemn it without hearing what it had to say—that speech was free enough to say anything, being responsible to the law for the abuse of the right—that the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition for the redress of grievances, supposed or real, was a right without qualification, all of which was received as pearls cast before swine are received. They gave me an impatient audience and declined to have anything to do with it, making the impression on my mind that they approved Gilbert's course and had counseled it, and were enjoying all the rudeness and vulgarity and stolid ignorance of this savage assault upon the public liberty in its own metropolis.

Several days afterward I introduced into the House a few brief resolutions condemning in general terms all military interference with the freedom of speech, of the press, and of suffrage, which resolutions were tabled by the votes of so-called Union members—so strongly Union that they can not bear any law or terms connected with it. The vote was carried with an alacrity and firmness which seemed to imply blame and insult at all measures of safety that look to the preservation of such small and frivolous rights. The Union, they say, must be preserved, these great rights of freedom, these, the brightest gems in Liberty's basket, the souvenirs of '76, the only mementoes of the revolution, the first fruits of our father's blood, may be destroyed at any time without censure and without reproach reproach, so it is done in the name of the Union. And he who questions the proceeding but fastens suspicion, in the minds of some, upon his own fidelity to principle, law, and the Union. The Governor of the State, whose duty it is to see the laws executed and protect the people, State officials, members of the Legislature, and whoever else advised Gilbert to suppress the Frankfort convention, and all who afterwards invited military intervention in the elections of 1863, and all State officials, legislators, citizens, editors, and members of Central Committees cognizant of the facts, who have failed, from whatever motive, to condemn these monstrous acts of more than Austrian despotism, are guilty by commission and omission, of an attempt to destroy constitutional liberty in Kentucky. When you sanction an attack upon the rights of one man, you invite an aggression upon your own. When the citadel of your neighbor's liberty is stormed, yours is already carried. And I can say to

the men of the so-called-Union-conservative-vote-hunting-sometimes-called-but-very-seldom-Democratic-but-all-of-the-time-not-Democratic party of the 25th of May, if the Administration punch the people with bayonets next November, then "shake not your gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it," nor advised it, nor sanctioned it by silence, nor words, nor smiles of approval. Some men, it is said, understand nothing unless it involves their interest, and then they see it and through it as lucidly as a sunbeam. Now it would not occur to any one, I presume, that the President of the Central Committee, or his noble confederate, the senior editor of the Journal, had at any time in either of their illustrious lives taken a purely profitable view of any measure, matter or question. After they are threatened and see the rights most sacred to freemen had been swept away in all the border States, for more than a year, in most of the Western States, gentlemen come forward in their 25th of May Convention, and with a tremendous exhibition of pluck and game, adopted this naively, shame-faced resolution:

7. That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election are rights vital to a free people, that no free people can submit to the suppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election alone, that the nation can exercise its inalienable right of self-government. When the nation tamely submits to the repudiation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

And this is the first we hear from Guthrie, Bramlette, Prentice & Co., against the military appointment of Legislature, Congressmen, County Officers, Governor, and all for Kentucky last year. This eleventh hour, milk and cider, namby-pamby resolve, which leaves us in doubt whether it expresses most alarm or resignation, was actually pulled or extorted from all the "loyalty" by the fear that they would have a chance to quaff to the bitter dregs in November, '64 the cup of poisoned chalice, which sickens unto death a freeman's soul, that they held to our lips in August, '63. What generosity, what magnanimity to come to the rescue of a down-trodden people with such a resolution as that, and at such a time! It seems Mr. Guthrie felt called on to make some explanation as to the calling of their convention. Perhaps that Democratic turnout in the East room of the Courthouse, in Louisville, on the night of the 24th of May, reminded him that he owed some explanation to the people of Kentucky for refusing to accept the proposition made by the Kentucky Congressmen, for only one convention to be held in Kentucky on the 15th of June, embracing all the people opposed to the Administration, and send delegates to Chicago. We will hold that convention on the 15th of June, and it will represent three-fourths of the people of the State. Mr. Guthrie, Prentice, Pope & Co. thought by refusing to go into it they could drag the people into their support, and thus secure a new lease for power and office and profitable job work. In this they are reckoning without their host—the people, who will endorse the 15th of June Convention.

The explanation I take from the Journal's report is worse, if possible, more lame and impotent, than the action attempted to be explained. But let the gentleman speak for himself:

"Hon. James Guthrie called the Convention to order, when he proceeded to make a brief speech, in which he alluded to the condition of parties in Kentucky, and stated the reasons which controlled the State Central Committee of the Conservative Union Democratic party to call the present Convention. He said that after the call for this Convention had been presented by the committee, a communication had been received from the Kentucky Representatives in Congress, urging the postponement of the Convention till the 15th June next, with a view to making the call broad enough to include all who opposed the party now in power; but, he said, the committee felt that they had no authority to consult those who had left the platform of 1863, and therefore concluded to call this Convention, leaving its propriety to be determined by the patriotic sentiment of the people."

The Hon. Chairman says the Committee "concluded to call this Convention, leaving its propriety to be determined by the patriotic sentiment of the people." In plain language, they were not satisfied that they were a committee to call conventions and do the thinking for the people of the State; that eight Congressmen were nothing to carry; that the majority of the people were nothing; and they holding their meeting first, they would appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the people, to roll into the current like rotten drift logs and float with them without object or purpose, except to avoid the ire of Lincoln by supporting everything he proposes in every possible way, save hard words thrown at him in empty protests.

I do not know that this course should bring surprise to any mind when it is recollected that selling pistols to everybody and sending a big paper to the country every day are heavy arguments to resist by an editor, to say nothing of running "the machine" on the Nashville road. Mr. Guthrie says "the committee felt that they had no authority to consult those who had left the platform of 1863." This is a piece of special pleading, and an evasive effort to raise an immaterial issue. It matters not how the Democrats and Conservatives got separated. That was not the issue raised by the Congressmen; but to unite them in one convention on the 15th of June. As I understand, our Congressmen who made the proposition have not left the platform of March 18, 1863. I think they would like to, if they knew how to get "off the train" without hurting somebody. The Democratic party of Kentucky have never stood on that platform—never. The Democratic platform is compromise—negotiation—compromise—peace—the Constitution. Governor Wickliffe, who is to-day Governor of Kentucky, in contemplation of law and right, and those who ran on the same ticket with him, and his supporters and friends, did not stand on that miserable thing of 1863, which tied the border States and all that was tied preserving to the car of the Abolition juggernaut. The men most instrumental in making that platform—Smith, Finnell, Randall, Burnam—the Goodloes, the Speeds, Hodges, Anderson and others—have all gone into the hundred-fold crime of Abolition. The great mass of the Democracy and old Whigs have united their voices, influence, lives, fortunes and sacred honors, appealing to all brave and generous-minded men to join them in making one more determined struggle to restore good government, constitutional liberty, concord, fraternity, Union—that peace and harmony of the States, which is the soul of the Union. Peace and harmony have fled to brushy beasts, and the Union lies bleeding through the gaping wounds of her most gallant sons—ay "wrote and died" and its (professional) worshippers. I do not see

that Mr. Guthrie has accomplished anything good by his platform of '63, unless its being a hot-bed in which the young ideas of abolition are taught how to shoot fast, to maturity, is a good. We told him last year his party would demoralize and go off into radicalism—one-third, perhaps one-half, did go. Now he and Prentice have put up the same platform. Do they want the balance to go off on the same road? I hope not.

It was a good proposition, and Mr. Guthrie will have to assign a better reason than that for declining it, and having his choice of reasons; and having assigned one which does not apply, it must be adjudged that he and his committee refused it, to gratify an arbitrary and dictatorial will. Who would stand on that platform? Read the Press, the speeches of Kentucky members in Congress. How humiliating it is to hear them say, "We overthrow every idea of Union, every principle of liberty as sanctioned by law—is destructive of government itself, and is fast riveting upon us a galling despotism—and yet they support the war. The empty and fraudulent pledge given by Lincoln and his Cabinet and Congress at the commencement of the war—that it should bear the Constitution, Union and peace to the revolutionary people of the South, seems to sanctify its prosecution now for purposes the most criminal and fiendish. Calling to mind historic assassinations and analogies of Goths and Vandals under Alaric, the rude barbarian from the steps of Asia, overrunning the Romans with fire and sword, burning their cities, temples dedicated to literature, arts and religion, stripping the people of their jewels, precious metals, furniture and slaves, when asked by those despoiled people what do you leave to us? "Your souls." And how these Kentucky members of Congress and politicians can sustain the war, maintain their own self-respect and not incur the contempt of all consistent, honorable men, I can not understand. I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than stand on a platform for the prosecution of such a war.

Let every Democrat go cordially into county meetings, and send delegates to Louisville on the 15th of June, so that we shall see an outpouring of the people that will make the East room resound with their patriotic shouts. Let every friend of the country—every friend of humanity—every man capable of sympathy with the sufferings of our countrymen in both armies and all the States—every man who enjoys peace at home, with foreign nations, and with God—every man in favor of a six or twelve months' armistice, to give good cooling time, and for amendment of Constitution and laws, and the reinstatement of a feeling of compromise and forgiveness—every believer in the Christian religion and civilization—every man who is opposed to this atrociously corrupt Administration and its tame followers substituting the warfare of the dark ages for that milder one of treaties and Christian negotiation, which should prevail everywhere in the latter half of the nineteenth century—let all these come. And every man who is not a coward let him come—every man who is proud to stand by the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Clay. Aye, Clay said in the Senate—listen, my countrymen, to the echoes as they come from his monumental tomb hard by his Ashland home: "If the Abolitionists get control of the Government they willrench the land in blood." He said in his last speech before the Kentucky Legislature, in 1850 (get it and read it), that he intended in the coming contest to unite himself with that party which most observed the Constitution, and not with a party who keeps up a great cry about Union, but pursues a course of policy to destroy it.

This is substantially what he said, indicating an intention to unite with the Democracy in the then coming struggles, which he clearly foresaw. In October, 1850, I heard him declare the same intention in a speech at Lexington, Kentucky, at a reception given to him and Cass and Douglas, on which occasion I was honored with the office of marshal. Cass and Douglas did not come, and the sage of Ashland was the orator. Let him come who can see that the only party in the North for the Union of the Constitution is the Democratic party, that the only party in Kentucky for the Union, under the Constitution, is the Democratic party, which supports no war on the Constitution and their own property, State constitution, and State institutions under the false cry of Union.

The Guthrie-Prentice-Bramlette-Pope-Jacob-Union-conservative tails-I-win-lose-you-lose party, is not and cannot be a purely Union party, taking the Constitution as the standard, for it is now dragged up to the support of the war as conducted, which is subversive of every sentiment of Union and regulated liberty, as they say in speeches and editorials.

Let all come who can see and appreciate the fact that the contest is now between the Democracy, embracing the friends of constitutional government and order on the one side, and abolition, outrage, violence, destruction, anarchy, agrarianism, infidelity, and Jacobinism, in all its worst forms, on the other. Let all come who can buckle on the courage of manhood and character to meet the demands of the contest, whatever they may be, to restore security to liberty and right stricken down by imbeciles and tyrants in their own favorite retreats. Let all come who see that disunion and not Union is being established by the war, who see that implacable hatred will take the place of free trade and friendly intercourse—who see that the war as waged is not only intended to overthrow all political, commercial and social intercourse with the South, but to destroy and wipe them out as a people from the face of the earth forever—who can see that all parties heretofore existing have disappeared, save one, before the advancing strides of the Abolition party, leaving their votaries to seek new affiliations and connections in the political jostle and tournaments of the time. Here stands the Democracy well poised upon the "Rock" of the Constitution, pledging to sustain its supremacy "with life and limb and terrene honor"—with State rights—personal security and protection to private property—respect to State laws and State institutions—free speech—free press—free religion—and free suffrage—with no doubtful powers to be exercised by Congress inscribed upon its old battle flag, it throws its gage of battle at the feet of the enemies of law and liberty and defiantly bids them to the contest. That there should be any halting or doubting as to the calling of this Convention with any man of sense, fight to-day and flicker to-morrow—to organize the party and run candidates in 1863—to be rudely scouted from the polls, and the next year (1864) later, seater and vagrant as camp-followers to the party who had disfranchised us last year. Never! Never! Are Bramlette, Prentice, Guthrie, Robinson, Pope and Huxton theponents of the principles of the Democratic party? THEY MAY BE WHEN THEY COME TO THOSE PRINCIPLES AND THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THAT PARTY.

But when they attempt by a political organization outside of and in conflict with the doctrines, maxims, antecedents, traditions

and men of the Democracy—by indirection to assume possession and drive that party from its own house, treating them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, they fail—signally fail. It is the old fable of the Lion in the Lion's skin nearly dramatised. Mr. Guthrie appears now as he did last year in the very unenviable attitude, then and now being a candidate for the Senate before a Legislature, then to be elected by a party having control of the military arm, of throwing off the party with which he had acted up to the Presidential canvass of 1860 in favor of the party who elected the Legislature which retains the power of electing Senator at its next session. Now Mr. Guthrie made Bramlette Governor last year, or rather made him candidate, and Burnside made him Governor—a character God Almighty never thought of making out of him, and yet Mr. Bramlette was the lion in Mr. Guthrie's path for the Senate last winter at Frankfort. Now Mr. Guthrie's and Prentice's convention has named Bramlette for candidate as Vice President on the ticket with McClellan. Now Mr. Bramlette by Mr. Guthrie was placed in a position where Gen. Burnside made him Governor. If he is not made Vice President by the Chicago National Democratic Convention, aided by Gen. McClellan, he should not get in Mr. Guthrie's way any more for the Senate. If he does exhibit such rank ingratitude the second time, and he is sure not to be nominated at Chicago, then some old life-long Democrat like Geo. D. Prentice or James F. Robinson will hold Mr. Bramlette responsible, perhaps. I am sure none of Mr. Guthrie's new political friends will resent such shabby treatment coming from the Governor, since they say Mr. Guthrie was so unappreciative at the last Presidential election as not to vote at all when there were three tickets in the field, all of which were preferred by Democrats and conservatives to the one which was elected. I have written too much, I fear already.

My next will be addressed to my Democratic friend Geo. D. Prentice, and will appear in the Louisville Journal, the old organ of the Democracy. But it shall be my last if he drops the word (Democratic) from his paper after the nominations are made at Chicago, as he did last year, and as he and Mr. Guthrie did this year, in their call for the 25th of May Convention. I asked a friend of mine for an explanation of this, who said Mr. Guthrie would not put it in because the Charleston Convention would not put him into the White House, and Prentice left it out of the Journal "by mistake of the printer."

Your friend, Wm. J. HEADY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

Geo. W. GWIN, J. P. F. O.  
May 30, 1864—wtw3p

WANTED TO HIRE,  
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER,  
for the remainder of the year. Unless well recommended, application is needless. Apply to me at the Farmers' Bank.  
J. B. TEMPLE.  
May 25, 1864—wtw3p.

## PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say that they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.  
May 25, 1864—wtwly-325.

## United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,  
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by B. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open at his office in the city of Frankfort, for examination by all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof; where, at the expiration of said fifteen days, upon the 15th day of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by said assistant assessor. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the principle of inequality or error complained of. Dated at Williamstown, May 31, 1864.

W. S. RANKIN,  
Assessor Fourth Dist. Ky.  
May 31, 1864—wt4.

## GOUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.  
May 25, 1864—wtwly-325.

## NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864.  
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who I call himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and is black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.  
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.  
May 17, 1864—wtm-1637.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

## Diarrhoea AND FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S  
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!  
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle.  
May 25, 1864—wtwly-325.

J. W. HEETER,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,  
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m\*.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID and MOROCCO BOOTEES,

OR

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.—tf.

## HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags.

Just received. Call and examine at.

S. C. BULL'S.

March 18, 1864.—tf.

## C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,  
(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

## No Important News.

We have no important official news from the armies of MEADE and SHERMAN; and no space for speculative telegrams.

## Capt. Heady broke loose.

In another column of this issue we give a long communication from Capt. W. J. HEADY, to the Louisville Democrat. It is rich, decidedly so; and shows the temper which the Wickliffe-Harney party entertains for the Guthrie-Prentice Schismatics. It will pay a perusal, if only because of its laugh-provoking impudence.

In our columns to-day we give a part of the speech of Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN in defense of his right to his seat as Representative in Congress from the second district of this State; to which is appended the vote in full. The reader will notice that those who voted against Mr. YEAMAN are the Chicago Convention "Peace" men,—Fernando Wood, & Co., with whom the Guthrie, Prentice, Mallory, Davis, Wadsworth, & Co. party desire the Union people of Kentucky to coalesce. Let the fact be noted.

The principles of the Wickliffe-Harney "peace on any terms" party is being ventilated by resolutions, which, like Capt. Heady's explanation, mean to surrender incontinently to the rebels, or they mean nothing. As the Cincinnati Enquirer says, so say the Wickliffe-Harneyites:

"There is but one issue before the people, and that is, not how the war shall be conducted, but whether it shall be conducted at all. The Democracy are for peace—immediate peace."

## Baltimore Union Convention.

In consequence of the stoppage of the mails by the guerrillas breaking up the railroad communications, we are without reliable news from the Baltimore Convention. It must suffice, therefore, for the present, that the Convention assembled on the 8th, and organized by appointing Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE temporary Chairman. The States were called, and committees appointed preparatory to the permanent organization.

At the evening session, the committee on permanent organization reported ex-GOV. DENNISON, of Ohio as President; and a Vice President, and a Secretary from each State. Mr. A. C. GREEN, as Vice President, and Col. A. G. HODGES, as Secretary from Kentucky. Kentucky was represented on the committee on credentials by Hon. SAMUEL Lusk, and on the committee on resolutions by JAS. SPEED, Esq.

On the 9th, President ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated for reelection by acclamation. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

We will give the full proceedings as soon as received.

## Guerrillas at Work.

On Wednesday forenoon information reached us here that a band of guerrillas had torn up the railroad near Smithfield, Henry county, and captured and destroyed the train from Louisville to Frankfort, and robbed the passengers. The facts are, as far as we can gather them, that three cars were burned, and the Express Messenger robbed. So far as we can learn, no passenger was robbed. One was seen secreting \$1,200 on his person, a guerrilla took it from him, looked at it awhile, and returned it to the owner. They knocked the iron off of three convicts to the Penitentiary from Metcalfe county, took the guns from the four soldiers guarding them, broke them up, and made the soldiers take a verbal oath not to fight against the Southern Confederacy. The three convicts joined the guerrillas. There were ten of them when they captured the train.

About the same time that the above information reached here, information was also received, that the Lexington and Covington road had been cut near Cynthiana by a band of seven hundred guerrillas under JOHN H. MORGAN, who had also burnt Mt. Sterling. Later in the day it was stated that they had possession of Paris and was marching on Georgetown. Afterward, it was reported, that a few Union soldiers,—parts of a Kentucky and an Ohio regiment,—had given the guerrillas battle at Paris; and some more were skirmishing on the Winchester and Paris road. There was also a rumor, on Thursday morning, that some twenty of the guerrillas had reached Georgetown at 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, and stated they were the advance guard of a large force, which would be in on Thursday. Afterward, we heard that the guerrillas were making their way toward Camp Nelson.

How much reliability is to be placed in these several rumors, we will not undertake to say.

LATEST.—A freight train, with some citizens with guns, left Frankfort Thursday, about 11 o'clock, A. M. When it reached Pleasureville, the track was found torn up for some fifty yards; and fifteen or sixteen guerrillas attacked it. The guerrillas had followed the train and laid obstructions on the track, which had to be removed as the train returned. They fired upon the train and the fire was returned; and a running fight was kept up, all the way from Pleasureville to Bagdad. It is stated that two or three of the guerrillas were killed; none of the citizens were injured, though the cars have plenty of bullet marks on them. The Lexington train for Louisville came back.

The latest reports from above represent the forces of the rebel guerrillas, about Lexington and Paris, at from 300 to 1000.

## McHenry vs Yeaman.

We present the close of the proceedings in the case of Col. J. H. McHENRY, contesting the seat of Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN as Representative in the United States House of Representatives. While Mr. YEAMAN was speaking, he was interrupted by

Mr. ANDERSON. With the consent of my colleague I desire to ask him whether he signed a letter addressed to the people of Kentucky, in which the Senators and Representatives advised co-operation with the Wickliffe party in the coming presidential election? I saw such a statement in a call for a Democratic convention, published in the Louisville papers, addressed to the people of Kentucky, stating that the two Senators and all the Representatives in the House, with the exception of three abolitionists, had advised the union of all parties in opposition to the present Administration, and advising the sending of delegates to the Chicago convention.

Mr. YEAMAN. I do not know what letter my colleague refers to; and I only state positively and in general terms that I have signed no letters to anybody in regard to calling any political convention in Kentucky. That is all I have to say about it.

Mr. MALLORY. With the permission of my colleague I wish to say a word. Any statements in any newspaper, any charge that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Kentucky have advised a union between the secessionists and their party, or any party, in that State, is false. There is not one word of truth in it.

There has been a letter addressed to the people of Kentucky which I signed, and which the Senators and several members here signed. I do not know whether my colleague [Mr. YEAMAN] is among them. It calls upon the people of Kentucky, all who are entitled to vote under the laws of Kentucky, all freemen and citizens of that State who have the right to the elective franchise, to unite in opposition to the present administration of the Government and vote at the next presidential election for some candidate to displace it. That is the letter that was written. There was no invitation to the secessionists of Kentucky to vote with us, and I give any such statement the lie here in the House.

Mr. ANDERSON. My colleague will understand I only stated what I saw in the papers.

Mr. MALLORY. Of course I so understand it.

Mr. YEAMAN. I desire now to allude to another matter which I was about to omit. If there is any gentleman in the House who feels inclined to vote against my having a seat with a view of retaining his political consistency, and to put him himself right on the record on all orders of military commanders in reference to elections, I tell him to be careful how he does it, for in the light of the past, and in the light of coming events which cast their shadows before them, he may be stating a case which will embarrass him. Let me read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, October 29, 1861.

GENERAL: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt to interfere with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

In order to prevent this, the major general commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia, recently, and who show themselves at the polls, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions you are authorized to suspend the habeas corpus. General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.  
Major General N. P. BARNES,  
Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md.

Show me an order in regard to the election in Kentucky half so strong as that! Suspend the habeas corpus, send detachments of soldiers, arrest secessionists who show themselves at the polls, and confer with Gen. Stone as to the points to be controlled.

Mr. PRICE Who issued that order?

Mr. YEAMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was about to say that when the political and military history of the struggle in the border States comes to be written, that order will appear as one of the brightest gems in the life and services of Gen. George B. McClellan.

I would I had time to allude in fitting terms to the gallant officers who have been referred to in this case, and to the declamatory and superlative denunciation that has been heaped upon them by the contestant and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. VOORHEES]! Some men have a talent for making up in words what they lack in ideas, and it is a prompt and instinctive resource with some natures to supply with coarseness what they lack in power.

Colonel Foster's services protected all that region of Kentucky, my home, the contestant's home, from rebel and guerrilla outrage and depredation. Without those services the courts could not have been held nor the laws administered in a large district of country. He afterwards led a brigade with brilliant success in East Tennessee. And the contestant will not forget that day on the banks of Green river, when he and I waged a bloodless war of words about politics in stone's throw of where Foster and his gallant Hoosiers stood in battle order, expecting John Morgan and his avalanche of cavalry, nor how they travelled all night in a different direction when it was learned Morgan was crossing into Indiana.

Colonel Maxwell issued no improper furloughs; he made no threats and issued no orders to influence soldiers to vote for me. A gallant gentleman, a learned lawyer, an orator by nature, from the beginning a Union man without "if" or condition, the conqueror of cruel difficulties in early life, he led his regiment on many a well-stricken field, and was attending to his business there while the contestant was trying to disorganize the Union party in my district, and during the six long months he has been staying here to defeat in this Hall the expressed will of the people.

A letter was read said to have been written by my constituent, General Shackelford, early in 1861, and his conduct has been the subject of severe comment. Why this ungenerous assault on him at this late day? Suppose he did write it. He afterwards led his regiment in the assault on Donelson; afterwards shed his blood in the battle with the enemies of his country in cannon sound of where that letter was dated, performed that brilliant pursuit and capture of Morgan and his forces in Indiana and Ohio, and by his generalship and great victory at Cumberland Gap laid all East Tennessee in the power of Burnside. Needs no defence at my

hands. His services have become a part of the history of his country. And some will suspect that those services, illustrated by his modesty in victory and his frankness in defeat, have been more offensive to some men than his order about the election in Kentucky, especially to one of my colleagues in the north end of the Capitol, who has in his place in the Senate denounced him as "the ever-infernal Burnside." If the cause of the country is infamous, so is Burnside's career; if the cause of the rebellion is glorious, Burnside's career has been a crime.

Mr. Speaker, I know not what the result of this case may be; I only know what it ought to be. If I am in this seat improperly, there is to-day no *de jure* Governor in the State of Kentucky, for he was elected under the same order of things. If I am here to-day improperly, there is no *de jure* Legislature in Kentucky, for they were elected under the same order of things. If I am here improperly not a man on either side of this House from Kentucky is entitled to his seat. Sir, it strikes not at all. It strikes at the loyal people of Kentucky, and our entire State organization. I know not what the effect would be to tell those people after what they have done that they shall not receive protection at the hands of the Government; to discourage, mortify, and disgust the loyal people of my district and the whole State by putting the seal of condemnation by this House upon that whole election, and thereby listen to the complaints of the enemies of the country and give them encouragement and moral sanction by which they would leap into the next contest with renewed life and energy and tenfold venom, malignity, and insolence.

I make no predictions as to what the effect of such a course upon these people might be. I only say if you want to increase the friends of the Union in Kentucky don't you do it. While I make no promises for others I can speak for myself. The contestant said upon this floor, and repeatedly in the canvass, that Kentucky was his native State, that he loved Kentucky, and would follow her destinies wherever she went. Mr. Speaker, I, too, love Kentucky; profoundly, tenderly do I love her; land of my birth, home of my manhood. She gave me existence; she gave me position; she gave me her confidence, and she has my gratitude. All that I am, all that I can hope to be, I owe first to the name of America, and next to the name of Kentucky; and I will follow her course, accept her counsels, and abide her destiny so long as she doth walk proudly in the light of the stars that gleam from the flag of my country, and girdles her loins in the beauty and strength of its tricolored zone. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SMITHES. I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put. The question being on the following resolution reported from the Committee on Elections—

Resolved, That George H. Yeaman is entitled to a seat in this House as a representative from the second congressional district of Kentucky in the Thirty-Eighth Congress—

Mr. ANDERSON demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was put; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 90, nays 26; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Jacob B. Blair, Boyd, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Henry Winter Davis, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Gannon, Good, Grider, Griswold, Griswold, Harding, Herrick, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asahel W. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jancke, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Kernan, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Mallory, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, L. Morse, Nathan, O'Neil, O'Neill, Orin, Patterson, Pennington, Pike, Powers, Price, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H. Randall, Alex. H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Jas. S. Rollins, Scheuck, Seofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, John B. Steele, Wm. G. Steele, Stevens, Sweet, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Wadsworth, Eliza B. Washburne, Wm. B. Washburn, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, and Woodbridge—90.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Chandler, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Fink, Boyd, Harris, Philip Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Knapp, Le Blond, Leonard, McCall, Morrison, Pendleton, Pruyn, Ross, Siles, Voorhees, Chilton A. White, Jos. W. White, and Fernando Wood—26.

So the resolution was agreed to.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—11.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 24th of July I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also his Secretary's permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

A. HENRY THURSTON,  
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"  
"Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters."

The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly.

By command of Maj. Gen. ROOSEVELT,  
"WM. M. MILES,  
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,  
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

On the 26th May, a rebel soldier named J. T. BRECKINRIDGE, and claiming to belong to the Second Kentucky (rebel) infantry, died at the Federal prison, on Rock Island.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Ky., June 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

In view of the great scarcity of labor, and the fact that citizens have responded so patriotically and nobly to the late call for six months' men, I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to postpone the draft ordered for the 11th instant, expecting every good citizen to lend his aid and enforce the following measure for the defence of our State:

1st. That each Regiment of Enrolled Militia shall be completely organized, and so held in organization as provided by law, that it necessarily required they could be assembled and equipped for duty on short notice.

2d. That there be formed in each Regimental District one company of from eighty-three to one hundred and one men, aggregate, who shall be mustered, armed and equipped as Active Militia, under the State Guard law as provided for in the seventh and following sections of article sixth, of the same, enacted at called session of the General Assembly, August, 1862; and unless such a company is formed by volunteers and mustered as above mentioned, the colonel commanding the Regimental District will be required to detail at least one company of the Enrolled Militia, which shall be called out for duty when required.

All organizations known as Home Guards &c., are hereby ordered to conform to this order, and thereby become a part of the State Guard, or to be regarded as Enrolled Militia, and subject to all the duties and requirements incumbent upon them as members of the same.

A prompt response to the requirements contained in this order will be deemed sufficient to relieve each County or Regimental District of Enrolled Militia from State draft, as it will, if generally conformed to, afford ample protection, and supply all deficits in the call for ten thousand six months' men.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.  
June 6, 1864—twtd. 330.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

SUMMER TERM, 1864.

TUESDAY, June 7, 1864.

Present, Hon. ALVIN DUBALL Chief Justice; BELLITT and PETERS, Judges.

Commonwealth vs Thomas, &c., Webster; Commonwealth vs Johnson, &c., Webster; Commonwealth vs Brooks, Webster; Commonwealth vs McCandless, Gallatin; Commonwealth vs McLean, Hopkins; Commonwealth vs Jones, Ballard; Commonwealth vs Thompson, Henry; Marquis vs Commonwealth, Grant; Girty vs Commonwealth, Campbell; Sellers vs Commonwealth, Woodford; Straus vs Commonwealth, Jefferson; Commonwealth vs Holland, Christian; Hayman vs Commonwealth, Campbell; Kichen vs Commonwealth, Carter; Taylor vs Commonwealth, Mason; Revell vs Carter, Caldwell; Hubble vs Murphy, guardian, &c., Lincoln; Hopper vs Holtzaw, Lincoln; were submitted on briefs.

Montgomery vs Benedict, Lincoln; Hill vs Jackson, Lincoln; were continued.

WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1864.

Gridley vs Commonwealth, Gallatin; affirmed; Straus vs Commonwealth, Jefferson; reversed.

JUNE 8, 1864—twtd 331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

Office of U. S. ENGINEERS, Dist. of Ky, and U. S. Engr. Agency, Armies of the West, North East Cor. 3d and Main Sts. CINCINNATI, O., June 4th, 1864.

NOTICE.

Owners of Impressed Negroes

WHOSE claims against the United States, for the services of their slaves, on the Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, Kentucky, have not been settled, will present the same at this office in person, or by attorney, before the expiration of the present term.

J. H. SIMPSON,  
Lieut. Colonel Engineer.

June 8, 1864—331-21.

Thorough-Bred Stallion for Sale by Auction.

THE celebrated thorough-bred Stallion, COMMODORE, formerly well known as the property of John Minor Botts of Virginia, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Woodlawn Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday, June 10th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commences on Tuesday, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited at the stables every day till the hour of sale. The sale will be superintended by Gibson Mallory, Esq.

WM. P. MCELLEN,  
Superintending Agent Treasury Department.  
Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1864—331-331—[ch] Lou. Press.]

CAPITAL HOTEL

For Lease for Five Years.

PROPOSALS will be received until THURSDAY, THE 23d OF JUNE NEXT, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL, with all its fixtures, furniture, bedding, &c., as it now stands, for five years from the said 23d of June.

The lessee will be required to give bond and security to deliver the property in as good order as he receives it.

A. G. CAMMACK, President.  
Louisville Journal and Democrat will publish one week, daily, and send bill to President of Company.

May 30, 1864—twtd-327.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
WOODFORD COUNTY COURT,  
May Term, 1864.

R. F. Johnson, in his own right and as administrator of Sarah Johnson, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnson, mother of said Sarah Johnson, dec'd.

William Brightwell, and Mary Brightwell, his wife, and Tan- dy Johnson.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, and filed their petition, praying for the appointment of commissioners to make division and partition of the estate and personal assets of the estate of Sarah Johnson, dec'd; and it appearing that TANDY JOHNSON, one of the heirs and distributees, is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is ordered, by the court, that a copy of this Order, notifying said TANDY JOHNSON of said application, be published for at least three weeks in the weekly number of the newspaper called the "Commonwealth," printed at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky; and that a copy of said publication, with the proper return thereon, be filed in this court.

W. TURNER, Esq., is hereby appointed attorney to defend for the said TANDY JOHNSON.

A copy attested:  
DAVID P. ROBE,  
Clerk Woodford County Court.  
THOS. N. LINDSEY, plaintiff's attorney,  
Woodford Co., Ky., June 7, 1864—31w-1640.

Hope it is not True.

A report reached here last evening that the guerrillas who attacked the freight train at Pleasureville, after their repulse, went back to that town and murdered J. Pres. SPARKS, Esq., and a Mr. SMITH. They had robbed Mr. SPARKS on Wednesday. We hope the report of the murders is not true.

A telegram from Washington, on the 4th June states that J. C. FREMONT has sent in his resignation of his Major Generalship, and that the President had accepted it. It is also stated, that Gen. BUELL sent in his resignation of his Major Generalship, which was accepted by the President;—Gen. BUELL resuming his original position as Colonel in the Regular Army and Assistant Adjutant General.

[By some inadvertency Gen. McCLELLAN was inserted for Gen. "D. C. BUELL," in the above paragraph, in Wednesday's issue.]

HEAD-QUARTERS 36TH REGIMENT KENTUCKY MILITIA, Frankfort, June 10, 1864.

The 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia is hereby ordered out, for active service—you will report to the Captains of your Companies immediately. If this call is not promptly met to defend your homes, you will be forced to come.

Captains will organize their Companies, and report to the Major commanding battalion, who will, without delay, report them to these Headquarters.

By order of ED. KEENON, Colonel.  
R. R. BACON, 1st Lieut. and Adj.

Union Men, Attend!

The Union men of Franklin county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Frankfort, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday, June 11, 1864.

To appoint Delegates to the Appellate District Convention, and to the Senatorial District Convention, to meet in Frankfort on Tuesday, June 15, 1864.

MANY VOTES.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

June 1, 1864—328—1c.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BROWN, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors.

A regular tri-weekly Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PARKER & SON.  
June 8, 1864—twtd 331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

Office of U. S. ENGINEERS, Dist. of Ky, and U. S. Engr. Agency, Armies of the West, North East Cor. 3d and Main Sts. CINCINNATI, O., June 4th, 1864.

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Louisville Journal and Democrat will publish one week, daily, and send bill to President of Company.

May 30, 1864—twtd-327.

NOTICE.

STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00.

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00.

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed. 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on



## MISCELLANY.

### THE TASK.

Devise a little song of love,  
And set these like a picture there;  
Thou givest me a task above  
What any mortal hand may dare!

So tender, and so true of heart;  
So meekly great, so wisely good;  
I could not paint thee as thou art,  
And would not, darling, if I could.

Though found the task, I must forbear,  
Or painting, do thee grievous wrong;  
Else, darling, all men everywhere  
Will know thee, when they read my song.

But were this not—could words portray  
Our love? the sweetest ever chose?  
What can the dull, cold shadow say  
About the red life living rose?

Ask me no song! words lose their power  
Where true enthusiasm love doth sit,  
And fall like dew-drops from a flower  
When the wind comes and kisses it.

Such music who should understand,  
Though my heart sang it, beat by beat?  
Ah, we are travellers in a land  
Where no man speaks our language, sweet.

### The Sins on the Tongue.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

The gift of speech is a marvelous gift. For five whole days of creation's first week the Almighty was clothing the new-born earth with light and verdure, and covering it with the myriads of animal life. But it was a noiseless world. At length God made man in His own image, with not only a soul to appreciate His Creator, but a tongue to give expression to his homage, and "as the new-formed being gazed around him, the silence was broken, and creation thrilled with the melody of speech."

Philosophers tell us that every uttered word produces a vibration in the atmosphere; an ingenious theory has therefore been broached that these vibrations never entirely cease! If this were true we should still be moving among the inaudible words of all our progenitors. This seems fanciful in natural philosophy; but there is a sense in which every uttered word lives forever. It lives in its influence on the speaker—in its influence on others. Paul's voice echoes still; millions of God's faithful messengers, being dead, yet speak.

When Luther was on trial for heresy, he heard the scratch of a pen behind the tapes. In a moment he betwought himself that every word he spoke was taken down, and he says that he was very careful what words he uttered. Behind the veil that hides eternity is a record-book, in which our every syllable is taken down. Even the most trivial are not forgotten, for the Lord Jesus tells us that "every idle word that we shall speak, shall give account thereof in the Day of Judgment!" If our words have so potent an influence to save—if idle, or profane, or poisonous speech work such perennial mischief, how needful is the perpetual utterance of the prayer, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips."

Among many sins of the tongue are idle words. "Avoid foolish talking," says the wise Apostle, "and let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt." There is a peculiar sin in idle talking when we remember that the same expenditure of breath might be productive of so much blessing. When we contemplate a Whitefield in the full rush of his resistless oratory—now startling a guilty sinner from his slumber on the verge of hell—now leading a bewildered wanderer to Christ—now kindling a saint into rapture, and now melting a rebel into penitence—we grow indignant at the thought that this prerogative of speech should so often be spent in silly jests and contemptible frivolities.

Are time and eternity so lacking in themes of importance that we shall spend our precious breath in fuming emptiness? Surely if we would but reflect how soon our tongues will lie silent in the tomb, and how speedily the dust will gather upon our lips, we should be awed into more sobriety, and purity, and carefulness of speech.

Shall we never jest? Does not a pleasant joke sometimes do good like a medicine? Very true. There is more marrow in a wise man's jokes than in a fool's solemnities. But a wise man "sets a watch on his lips" even when he utters a pleasantry. Especially, he never jests at the wrong time, or about sacred things. He never utters puns and parodies on the Bible; for what men have once laughed at, they seldom reverence.

Heartily do I wish that I had never uttered a ludicrous application of a Scripture line, and had never heard one; for the profane or indecent burlesque will often shoot into my mind in the midst of a sermon or a prayer. Wit and humor are allowable when controlled by good sense and by reverence for God; but when we venture into the sublime domains of Revelation, we should put our shoes from off our feet, for the ground whereupon we stand is holy. From my soul I abominate merriment in the pulpit. Shall he count a grin who should be winning souls to God? When an ambassador of Christ descends to make sport in the sacred desk, the devil laughs.

Malicious words are cousins in sin to idle and profane words. Paul says: "Let all bitterness and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice. Kind words are the oil that lubricates every day intercourse. They cost little. A phrase of common comfort, "that by daily use bath almost lost its sense, will fall upon the addled heart like choicest music." We love to meet certain people. They always have a kind, cheerful, inspiring word for us. They make us hopeful and heal our heartaches. Others we instinctively shun; they always have a sly thrust at somebody; they hatch mean suspicions in our minds; they are ever letting out a drop of acid on some cause that is dear to us, and the acid leaves an ugly stain. There was an ancient malediction that the tongue of the slanderer should be cut out; if that summary process were now enforced, we fear that some of our acquaintances might soon lose the "unruly member."

A slanderer is a public enemy. One reckless tongue is enough sometimes to embroil a whole village and to set a church in a flame. "There are six things which God hates; yea, seven are an abomination unto Him." The seventh of the category is "the false witness who speaketh lies, and that soweth discord among brethren."

III. In treating of the sins of the tongue, we must not omit a word in regard to that feculent ichor that exudes from some lips in the form of obscenity. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; and a filthy imagination—like a fever—comes out on the tongue. We have met people whose tongues were "coated" with smuttness. In companies of youth, in shops and counting-houses, in rooms of colleges and boarding-schools, in ships' cabins and soldiers' tents, a vendor of obscenity is a walking pestilence. Long years do not obliterate

the filthy memories; not even the converting grace of God can wholly purify the unclean chambers of imagery.

In any sin of speech worse than this? Yes, one! and that is *profane swearing*. This is the most gratuitous and inexorable of sins. It gratifies no appetite and feeds no lust. The libertine or the drunkard may find some wretched excuse for their vices in the clamor of animal appetite; but who was ever born with a lust for oaths? The man who swears turns speech into a curse; and before his time rehearses his dialect of hell. He waits for no bait; but "bites at the devil's bare hook." The shrewd Quakers' advice to the profane youth, "Swear away, my young friend, till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee," points to the real source of the vice; for it is out of an evil heart that proceed evil thoughts, false witness and blasphemies.

We fear that the purest tongue will need much purifying before it is fit to join in the celestial praises of God's upper temple. For that worship let us tune our voices by ceaseless prayers, by words of love, by exalted vindications of the right, by habitual "speech seasoned with salt" of divine grace. The melody of Heaven will spring from a harmony of hearts; each voice there will bear a part in the song of Moses and the LAMB.

### Hints to Mothers—Hiring Children.

"I can't get Frank to do a thing without hiring him," said a mother to me one day. "He seems very avaricious for such a boy. There he is now," she said, looking out of the parlor window and smiling, "working away with all his might. I shall have to pay him a dime for that. He is saving up his money for a trip to the city."

There were plenty of dimes and dollars in mother's purse, so the hiring system was no great inconvenience to her, but the influence on the mind of her child was very hurtful. A child who is hired to do what he is told, can never be an obedient son. Even a single instance of it, resorted to, as some mothers will, in an emergency, will do much to undermine a parent's authority.

A certain once in a storm offered his men extra pay if they would make extra efforts for the ship's safety. It succeeded well, but ever afterward they looked for the same promise before they could be induced to do their duty in a storm. Instead of a cheerful promptness in doing whatever a parent desires, a paid child goes grudgingly to every task, and quickly learns to strike for higher wages, when it can be safely done.

It is very well to have children early taught habits of industry, and they should be early encouraged to earn money for special uses; but a wise discrimination is needed in such matters, or more harm than good will be the result. First of all, a child should be taught instant obedience to a parent's wish; little hands and hearts should be taught to be ready and cheerful in performing all manner of work that a child may. After that lesson is thoroughly learned, it may be well to enter at times into a distinctly specified agreement with the child, paying him a certain fixed sum for some particular piece of work not in the exact line of his every-day duties.

It should be left in his choice whether to accept the proposal or not, but once commenced, a parent should impress on his mind the importance of perseverance until it is completed. These childish lessons we think so little of, have often a life-long bearing.

The Superintendent of Refugees reports that 12,000 white refugees from the South have passed through Cairo since June 1, 1864.

Secretary Chase is understood to have negotiated a loan of \$50,000,000 with the New York banks. He is to draw the money as needed, and will give the banks 6 per cent. certificates of deposit, to be used at clearing-houses.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864—lm—1635.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on April 1, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 15 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864—lm—1635.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th day of April 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutfield, of Boyle county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 9, 1864—wlm—

### NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Trigg county, Ky., on the 18th ultimo, as a runaway, a certain negro man, (slave), calling himself GEORGE COOPER, about thirty-five years old; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Said boy says he belongs to one Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennessee. If not claimed by his owner in due time, he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CAMERON,

Jailer of Trigg County, Ky.

June 1, 1864—wlm—

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19 years old, weighs 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. BOWMAN, Jailer Garrard Co.

May 20, 1864—lmw—323.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

CARDEN SEEDS

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known CARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 23, 1864.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have

opened a select stock of spring goods for

Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give

satisfaction, both as to its execution and the

charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan

Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863—lf.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that

JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—,

murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and

fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John

Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott

county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-

fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that

on the night of the 23d day of February,

1864, the following named prisoners made

their escape from the Franklin county jail:

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder;

AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his

wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's

confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN

ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for

each of the above named prisoners, and for

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Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF

FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent

Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for

same. JOHN HALEY.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864—lf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,

and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest

market price. All orders will be promptly filled

for any point on the railroad or city, by applying

to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard, Frankfort,

Feb 27.

S. BLACK.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs

his friends and customers,

that he still continues the

Book Binding business, in

all its branches, at his old

stand, over Major's Book

Store, on Main street, and will give his whole

attention to its management. He respectfully

solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore

extended to the establishment.

His *CLERKS* will be furnished with RECORD

BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best

quality of paper.

His *BLANK BOOKS* of every description,

manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-

sonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863—lf.

PROSPECTUS